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balanced taxation systems, starvation wages, and unrestrained birth rates, upon emigration, is carefully worked out. Then one follows the Italian to the various countries of Europe; to France, Germany, Switzerland, Austria Hungary; and to North Africa, Argentina, Brazil, and the United States; and then back to Italy again. For the author is studying a migration problem, not an emigration or an immigration problem, and he covers both the flow and the ebb of the tide.

It is a book of facts. The author has been more interested in providing information than in proving a thesis. The majority of the books and articles on immigration at the present time available in the United States were written by people either so biased in favor of the immigrants, or so biased against them, that they are not dependable. Feeling rather that scientific research is the basis of many of them, while others have been written by people who have read about immigrants rather than had first hand knowledge, Professor Foerster's book is to be classed with the small number of thorough studies. It is well worth the time of every student of immigration. It should be widely read by thoughtful American citizens.

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*The Foreign Trade of China.* By CHONG SU SEE, Ph.D. New York. Columbia University, 1919, 450 pp.

The closing of the "Great War" has brought to some of the belligerent countries definite rights, opportunities, and responsibilities. In many instances the wrongs of centuries are being corrected. For the most part those countries, whose abuses and sufferings have been widely advertised and are therefore well known to the populations of influential nations, are the ones who have been definitely accorded justice in the terms of the Treaty of Versailles. The League of Nations has started upon a mission of administering that which has been accomplished by the Treaty of Versailles. To assume that this treaty has rectified the wrongs of every country or has even touched upon the most intense abuses of countries having potential influences of the greatest importance for the future, is absurd. The infant League of Nations is therefore born into an opportunity unlimited in its scope but nevertheless clouded by the shortsightedness of at least certain of the treaty's guarantees.

It is most fortunate that, at this time, China, a nation representing a quarter of the world's population, whose contact with other civilizations has been so unenviable and for whom the Treaty of Versailles has given such doubtful consolation, should have her case so clearly written in the volume by Mr. See. Step by step Mr. See shows the unrivaled freedom which all foreigners enjoyed in China in residence privileges, official recognition, trade opportunities, and popular esteem throughout antiquity and up to about the sixteenth century, A.D.

The succession of barbarous acts perpetrated upon the Chinese during the past four centuries do not constitute a record of which the so-called enlightened civilizations may feel at all proud. Dr. See shows that the Portuguese developed pirate bands during the sixteenth century which infested the Chinese coast and terrorized traders. The Portuguese were involved in numerous outrages upon Chinese citizens and against Chinese sovereignty.

Contact with the Spaniards was initiated by the Spanish massacre in 1603 of about 20,000 Chinese in the Philippine Islands, and by the repetition of this sort of brutality in 1639 when a further 20,000 or more were murdered.

The British in 1637 in order to overcome the misrepresentations intentionally created by the Portuguese resorted to armed force to compel Chinese merchants and officials to permit trading in Canton. This action was the first of a series of British encroachments upon Chinese standards, laws, and sovereignty that would never for a moment have been tolerated by a less amiable or more militaristic people than the Chinese. In spite of Imperial anti-opium edicts as early as 1729 and subsequent official Chinese action against the growing "opium curse" both English and Portuguese smuggled opium into China against her laws and by methods which violated her sovereignty. A veritable class of outlaws, who were English smuggling pirates, fostered this illegitimate trade. Even the English East India Company from 1780 thereafter was authorized to engage in the traffic and developed the opium monopoly.

In desperation the Chinese declared opium contraband in 1800 and its cultivation at home and importation from abroad were prohibited. In spite of this the British government in India even went so far as to encourage shipment of opium to China by giving bonuses. Suffice it to say that Dr. See shows how such violations of accepted international law culminated in the British war of aggression in 1839 whereby China was forced to admit opium into the Empire.

Following 1840 every excuse was taken advantage of by various foreign powers to extort from China trade concessions, territorial rights, spheres of influence and other privileges which ultimately developed into a regime of foreign domination and exploitation. In fact China was forced by degrees to sign treaties which developed the unjust and discriminating principle and practice of extraterritoriality.

It is no wonder that the Chinese people developed characteristics of seclusion and intolerance of foreigners after several hundred years of experience which impressed them that force and not persuasion was the road to foreign trade! Throughout the book Dr. See presents views and conclusions from British and French writers which strengthen the conviction that the Chinese have been treated shamefully and unjustly. Her country has been regarded as a mere market for foreign commodities to be disposed of by any method regardless of Chinese customs or well-being. The products of China were desired and it was proposed to secure them under regulations and tax levies which blindly disregarded the continued maintenance of the producing industries. Thus China's maritime customs have been built up to favor foreigners as against her own citizens. Discriminations have arisen which redound to the benefit of foreign trade and paralyze native industry. And to free the country of such conditions the Chinese government finds itself fettered by the fact that each country having treaties with her must give consent before change is possible.

In spite of the chaotic system which Dr. See so clearly described, Chinese imports and exports have made remarkable growth, but with every increase there has been a falling proportion of revenue to the imperial government. At this time, then, when China feels the need of abolishing ruinous feudal methods of internal trade taxation her hands are tied because she has not control of her tariffs and because other dependable sources of revenue are not recognized. Meanwhile the costs of revolution and essential improvements are for the most part paid from funds obtained by mortgaging and even selling to foreigners natural resources of inestimable value.

China is certainly in a most unenviable position. When she declared war on Germany and participated with the Allies in the "Great War" it seemed that at last a step had been taken which would bring proper recognition of her ideals as well as sympathetic foreign interest in the solution of her pressing problems.

The solution of these problems, however, is not in sight, for as the author suggests at the end of the treatise—the foreigner has made China what she is today. Upon the foreigners' willingness to lend a helping hand depends the future of China and just what her course of development and action shall be. Continuance of past relations forecasts wars in the future. On the other hand a change of heart and methods on the part of the civilized world in its relations to China will surely simplify the task of the League of Nations.

Dr. See has presented a most valuable contribution to the literature which ultimately will influence international sentiment for a change of the status quo in China. It is to be hoped that the book will receive wide publicity and thereby be given a chance to do its part in undermining the wall of indifference in foreign countries which is so largely responsible for the Chinese Question.

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